25 February 1954

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MEMORANDUM TO : Chief, SR/3

FROM

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: SR/3/42B

SUBJECT

Contact with ARAMICHIK on 9 February 1954

l. This contact with AHRANTCHIK was effected in New York City at the Hotel Governor Clinton to discuss the AHRIOR Project in general terms. When the meeting was laid on, it was understood by both parties that the conference would serve as a 'sounding board' for current operational problems.

- 2. THE AREA REPRESENTATIVE PROGRAM: The case officer informed ARRANTCHIK that RAGULA had suggested two new individuals as temporary representatives in England and France in lieu of MARROWICZ and MAK. It was agreed that while both MARGOWICZ and MAK were attending Louvain University it would be undesirable to have them interrupt the torus ARRANTCHIK was informed that the matter of the temporary replacements was under consideration. He made no comments.

ARRANICHIK was further informed of our suggestions in altering the presentation perhaps starting with the WORLD WAR II Byelorussian emigration and government, prefaced by a outline of the cultural aspects. ARRANICHIK reflected that this was purely mechanical detail of the study and should be discussed between the case officer and \_\_\_\_\_ He stated that as far as he was concerned any decision at which we arrived would be satisfactory to him.

Commercing VAKAR studies now in possession of the Agency, AFRANTCHIK noted that he personally knew VAKAR and that the studies which had been produced under the suspices of HARVARD UNIVERSITY, were not accurate, a fact VAKAR himself had admitted to AFRANTCHIK.

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4. FOLITICAL CUILINE: During the entire course of the conference ABRANTCHIK appeared critical of the AMERICAN CONDITTEE. This was a reversal of his previous remarks made to the undersigned at an earlier contact at which time he had nothing but praise for the AMERICAN COMMITTEE and its members. He insimuated that AMERICAN STEVENS was not too-well qualified for the job as chairman of the AMERICAN COMMITTEE, noting that "he (ADMIRAL STEVENS) was only in Moscow and therefore was more prone to accept the Emssian point of view". He felt that STEVENS was being bedly advised by "Russophiles". He stated that almost the same condition existed in the EAST EUROPHAN FUND and THE FORD FOUNDATION where money was being given to Bussian-oriented groups while the nationalities were being ignored.

ARRAMICHIK then used KERRISKY to illustrate his thesis of
Russian influence. He said that KERRISKY was a man ousted and held in
disrepute by "his own people" yet he was often consulted on the emigre problem
by the AMERICAN COMMITTEE. He added that several times in Paris, PANNIA he
and REGENSKY discussed the nationality problem. At these meetings KERRISKY
appeared favorably inclined to the nationality question. How according to
ARRAMICHIK, he has taken an anti-nationality approach. This inconsistency
in Russiar emigre thinking is reflected in the policy of the AMERICAN
COMMITTEE.

ARRANTCHIK seemed particularly upset by the fact that the NAKTS conference has failed to produce any results. Although he did not mention what he expected, he did say that "my cam people are laughing at us". It is assumed by the underwigned that ARRANTCHIK means his opposition is taking this opportunity to ridicule him for cooperating with the AMERICAN CORMITTER. The attitude displayed by ARRANTCHIK on the problem of the AMERICAN CORMITTER. COMMITTER may be an indication of the thinking of the other groups which participated in the formulation of MAKTS. According to ARRANTCHIK, the fact that the groups agreed to combat Bolshevism is fine for the present, but the thinking should be expanded to include the solution to the nationality problem after the defeat of Bolshevism. Without this end product, the policy is short-sighted.

On the subject of Z ARRANTCHIK noted that STANKIENICZ did not accept the position as the chief of the Byelorussian Section but had decided to remain with the newspaper. He told the undersigned case officer that ZUK-RRIZKIENICZ had been designated as the alternate, but has not been able to obtain his visa from the West German Republic to make the trip.

5. OPERATIONAL: ASSANTCHIK was told that the unavailability of JASKIEMICH at the designated time in Munich fostered a cancellation of the new team. He was further informed that the amount of time remaining did not allow for training of the candidates to our satisfaction. We did not want to run an operation merely for the sake of having an operation. ASSANTCHIK agreed with this explanation and added that he personally felt that our training period was not adequate and should be extended to about one year. He illustrated this remark by making reference to the Soviet agent training system. This turn in the conversation

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provided AHRANTCHIK with the perfect opportunity to bring up the perpetual Cadre School controversy.

6. GARRE SCHOOL: ARRANTCHIK was quite strong in his oft-repeated plea for the Cadre School. He said that such a school should have about 30 men, costing approximately \$10,000 annually per man. These men should be trained in the AMERICAN system of government, its basic philosophies, history and organization in addition to diversionary and espionage tasks. He continued that in the event of open conflict, these men, properly trained and oriented, would do more in Byelorussia than 50 quickly-trained agents. He said that because these men would be of a higher type, they could rally indigenous support about them, which ARRANTCHIK maintains is present.

He then began to recant the economic benefits to the United States once Byelorussia became independent. He noted that because most of the people in the Byelorussian government would be AMERICAN trained or oriented, it would be in a favorable position to invest in Byelorussia and enjoy priveleged trade rights. The undersigned informed AHEAMTCHIK that the present circumstances were most unfavorable for any large-scale, long-term investment. Beluctantly, AHEAMTCHIK dropped the subject.

- 7. RECRUITING: The case officer informed ARRANTCHIK that the possibility of contiming a REDSOI type recruitment in Burope was now impossible. He was asked to elaborate on his previous statements that there were many potential candidates in the Western Hamisphere. ABRANTCHIK stated that he did not know why we did not attempt recruiting in this hemisphere, noting that the argument offered by \_\_\_\_\_ e.g. it would be impossible to remove these young entgres from one scene without arousing suspiction, was invalid. He stated that approximately 30 young Byelorussians are now in the AMERICAN army. He added that the candidates could be withdrawn under the same cover. The matter was not pursued any further.
- 8. PERSONALE ARRANTCHIK stated that he had a personal matter to discuss with the case officer. The undersigned asked him the nature of this matter and ARRANTCHIK quickly replied that he needed \$1,000 immediately and would we grant him the sum. When asked why he needed the money, he stated that he still had many more organisational trips to make throughout the UNITED STATES and the Dyslorussian organisations were running out of money. He further stated that his wife had a recent operation for appendicitis and he wanted to send her away for a rest. He felt that this money would help him in doing that. The undersigned case efficer was sympathetic to the plea, but informed AFRANTCHIK that under present financial restrictions it would be pinost impossible to undertake such a grant. However, the matter would be referred to Headquarters for consideration.

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